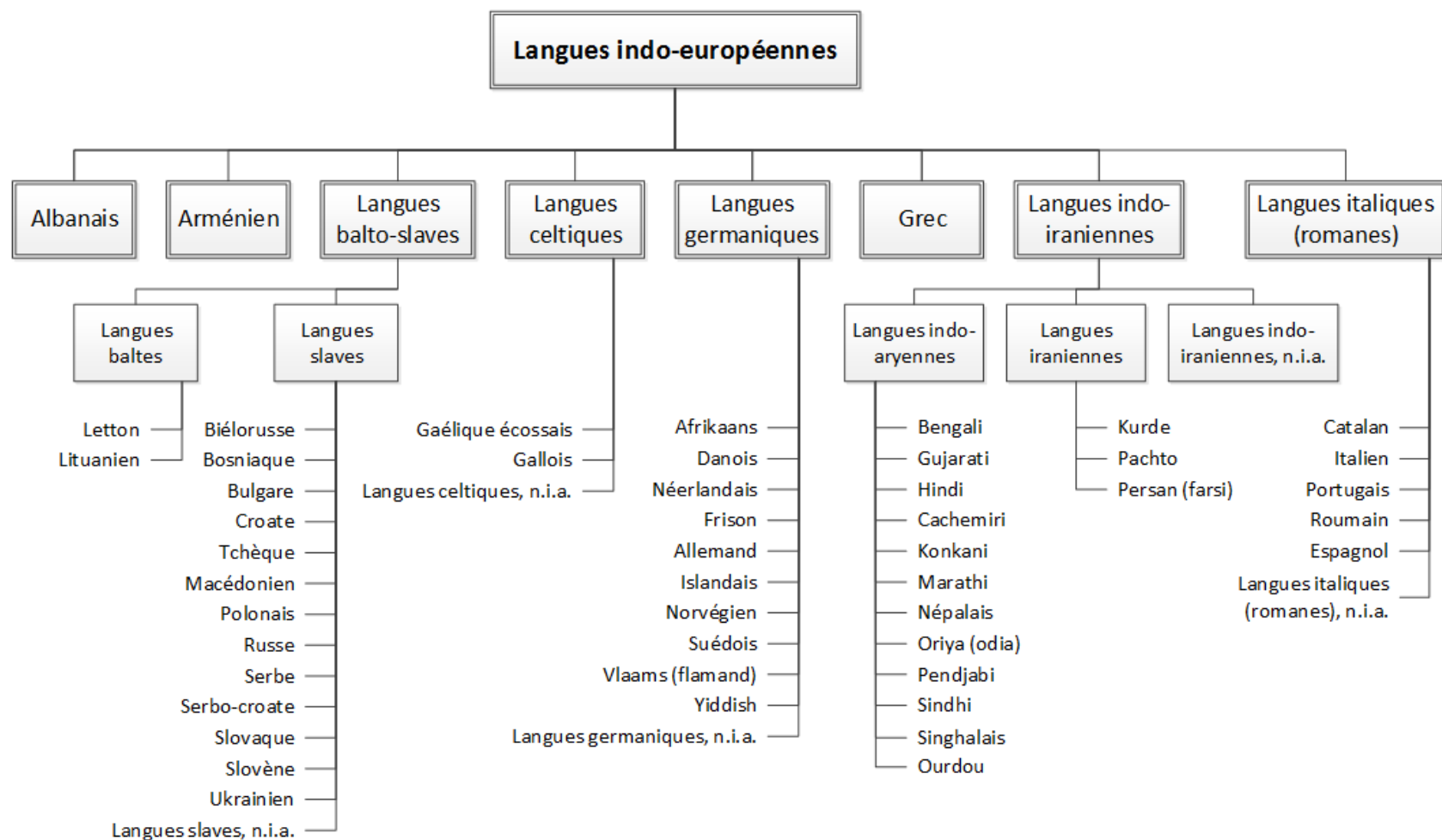


L'anglais: langue et territoire

Du Vieil Anglais à l'Anglais Contemporain

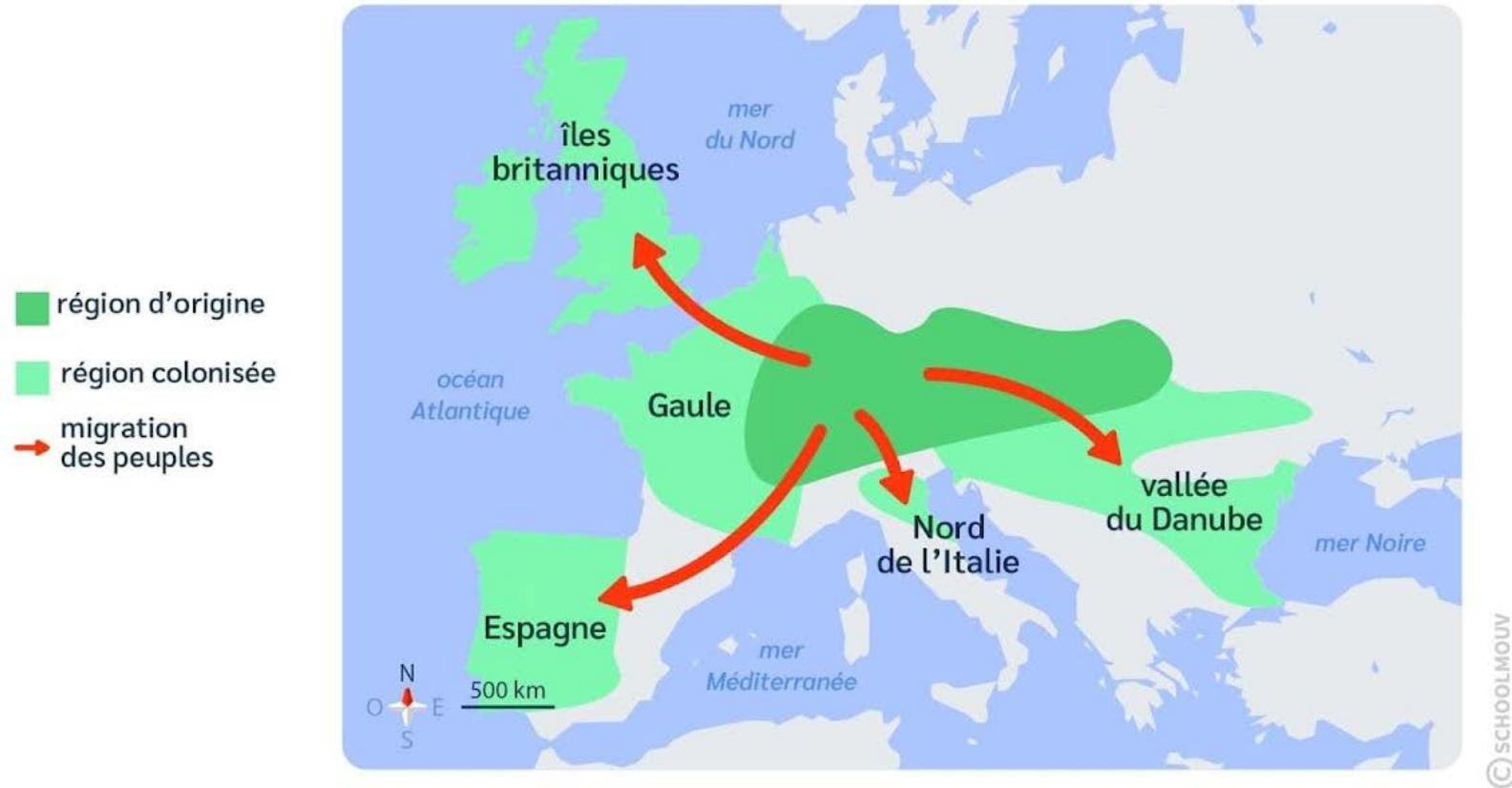
- ▶ Vieil Anglais: 476 – 1130
- ▶ Moyen-Anglais: 1130 – 1500
- ▶ Anglais Moderne: 1500 – 1700
- ▶ Anglais Contemporain: 1700

L'Angleterre avant l'anglais



Un peuplement celte

L'expansion des peuples celtes en Europe au VII^e siècle av. J.-C.



Source: storia mundi (<https://www.storiamundi.com/455/celtes-migration-chroniques-la-bibliotheque-de-storia-mundi>)

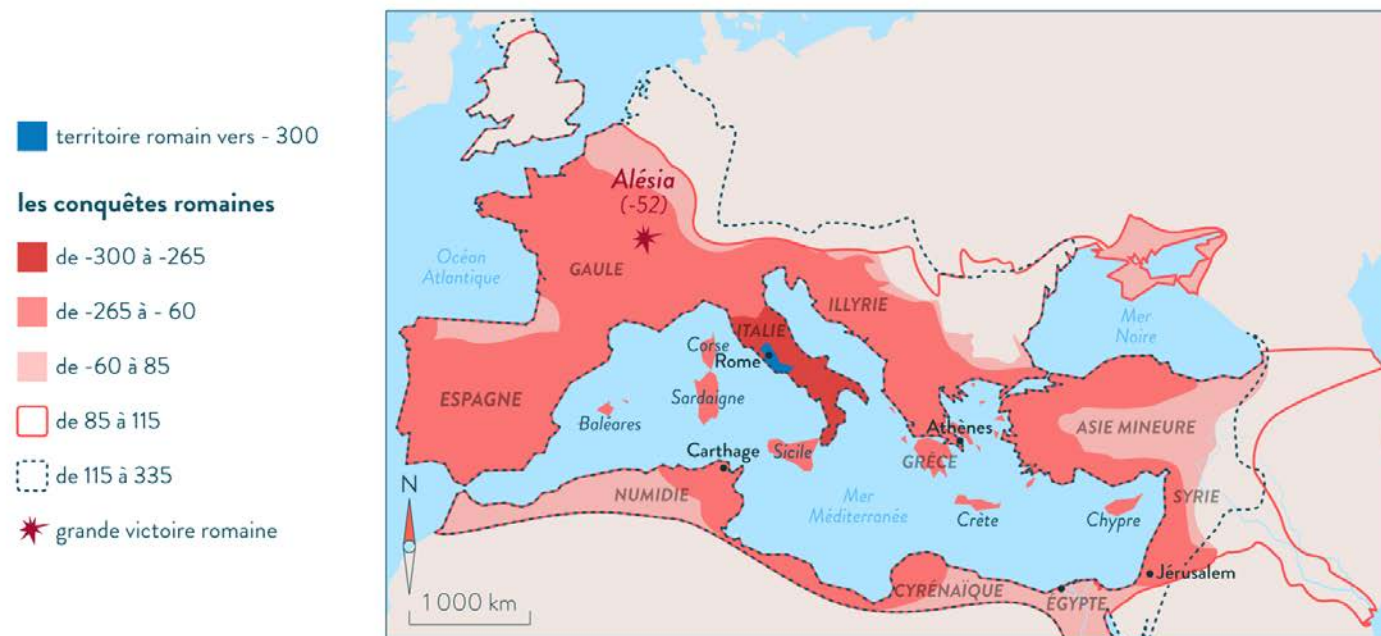
Résidus des langues celtiques

- ▶ *Banshee, leprechaun*
- ▶ *Bard, clan, Dad, Mom*
- ▶ *Beak, gull, pet, tan*
- ▶ *Bog, cairn, crag, glen, lawn, log/lough, town, shamrock*
- ▶ *Budget*
- ▶ *Claymore, plaid,*
- ▶ *Crumpet, whisky*
- ▶ *Flannel, trousers*

Une soixantaine de mots en tout ainsi que des toponymes et des hydronymes: *the Thames*

Conquête romaine et lexique latin

Les débuts et l'expansion de l'Empire romain



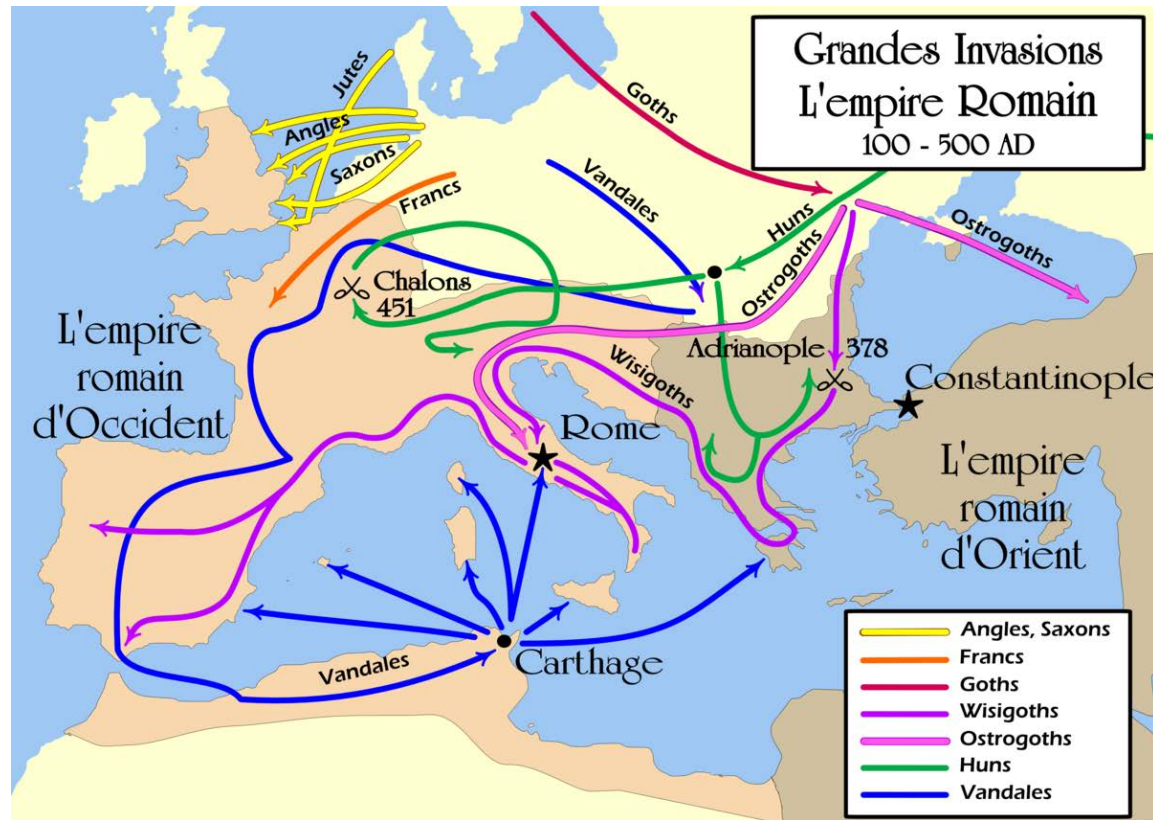
<https://www.schoolmouv.fr/cours/les-conquetes-et-la-gestion-de-l-empire-romain/fiche-de-cours>

Lexique latin (1er-Vème siècle)

- ▶ *School* (scol)
- ▶ *Christian* (cristennes)
- ▶ *Clerk* (cleric)
- ▶ *Master* (maegester)
- ▶ *Camp* (camp)
- ▶ *Table* (tabele)
- ▶ *Bible* (biblia)
- ▶ *Street* (stret)
- ▶ *Wall* (weall)
- ▶ *Cheese* (cyse)
- ▶ *Kitchen* (cycene)

L'anglais: une langue germanique

VA 476-cc1150



https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:Grandes_Invasions_Empire_romain.png

L'anglais: une langue germanique

Les raids vikings



https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:Britain_886.jpg

Le lexique emprunté au Vieux Norrois

- ▶ *Call* (kalla)
- ▶ *Gasp* (geispa)
- ▶ *Scare* (skirra)
- ▶ *Root* (rot)
- ▶ *Sky* (sky)
- ▶ *Loose* (los)
- ▶ *Tight* (thettr)
- ▶ *Weak* (veikr)
- ▶ *Both* (bathir)
- ▶ *Window* (vind-auga)

L'anglais: une langue germanique

Beowulf

Hwæt! Wé Gárdena in géardagum
þeodcýninga þrym gefrúnon,
hú ðá æþelingas ellen fremedon.
Oft Scyld Scéþing sceapena þréatum,
monegum mægþum, meodosetla oftéah,
egsode eorlas. Syððan ærest wearð
féasceaft funden, hé þæs frófre gebád,
wéox under wolcnum, weorðmyndum þáh,
oðþæt him æghwylc þára ymbsittendra
ofer hronráde hýran scolde,
gomban gýldan. Þæt wæs gód cýning!

Ðám eafera wæs æfter cenned,
geong in geardum, þone god sende
folce tó frófre; fyrendearfe ongeat
þe hie ær drugon aldorléase
lange hwíle. Him þæs Líffróa,
wuldres wealdend, woroldáre forgeaf;
Béowulf wæs bréme, blæd wíde sprang
Scýldes eafera Scedelandum in.

Hwæt! Wé Gárdena in géardagum
þeodcýninga þrym gefrúnon,
hú ðá æþelingas ellen fremedon.
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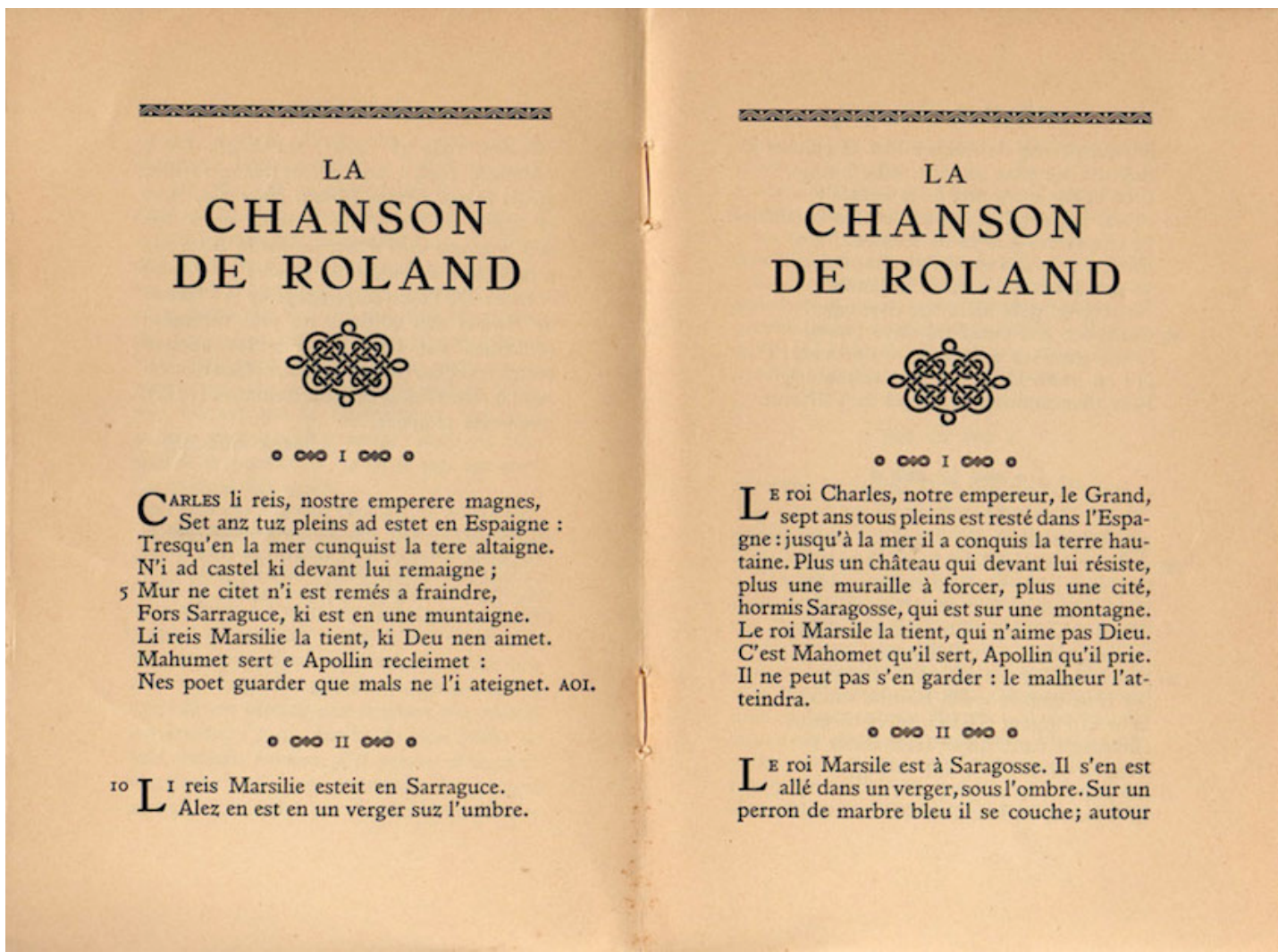
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wuldres wealdend, woroldáre forgeaf;
Béowulf wæs bréme, blæd wíde sprang
Scýldes eafera Scedelandum in.

Adonc ! nous savons bien la gloire aux jours d'antan
Des rois de la nation des Danois à la lance,
Et toutes les prouesses accomplies par ces princes.
Souvent Scyld le Scéþing fracassa les bancs à miessée
De peuplades hostiles, de nombreuses tribus,
Et terrifia les braves. Depuis qu'en son début
On le trouva sans rien, le sort lui fut propice :
Il crût sous les nuages et grandit en richesses
Jusqu'à ce que chacun parmi ses mitoyens
Du chemin du marsouin eût dû lui obéir
Et verser le tribut. Ce fut un roi fameux !

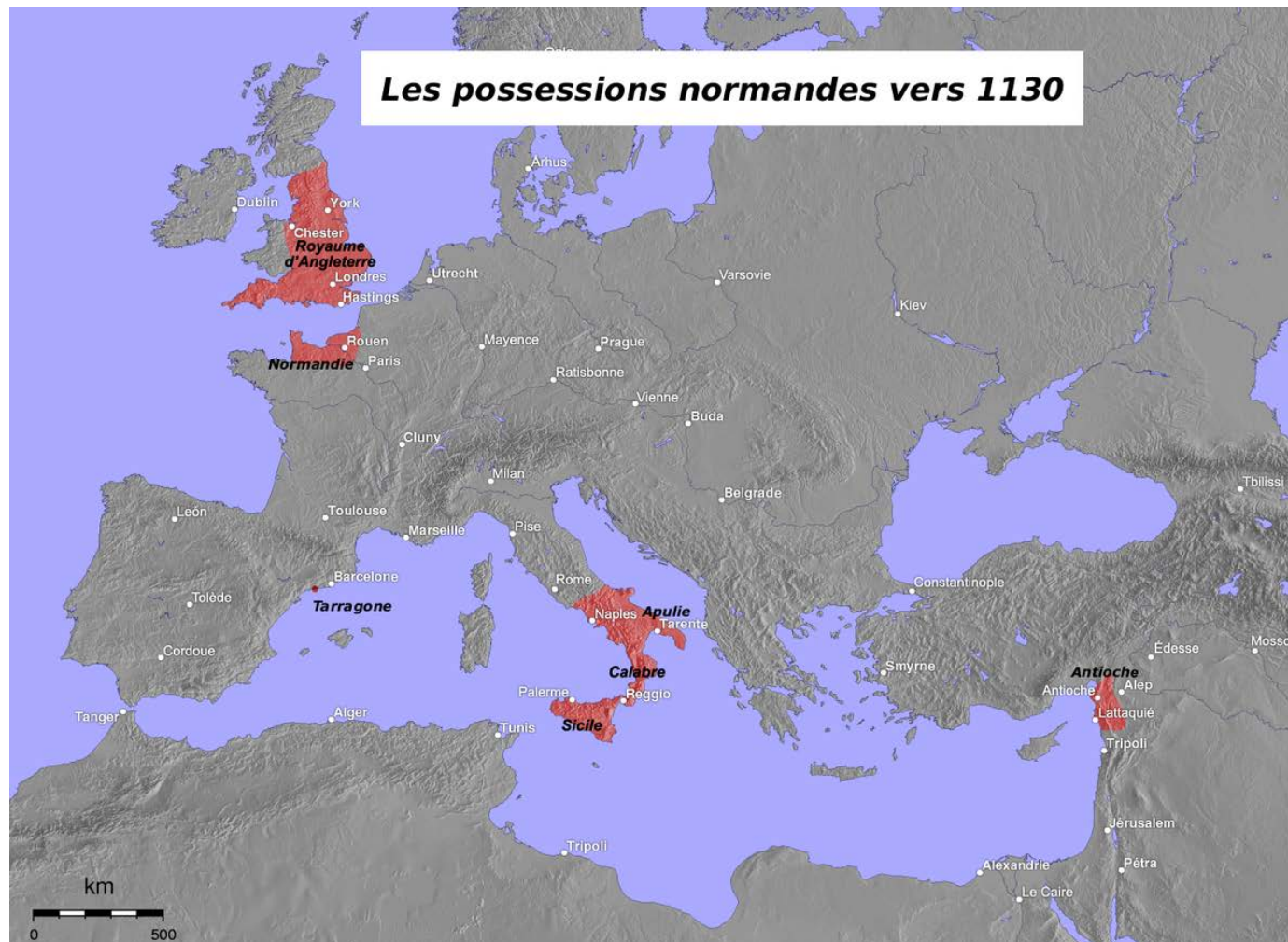
Il lui naquit ensuite un fils, un héritier,
Un jeune en son plessis, que Dieu lui envoya
Par faveur pour le peuple ; Il sentit leur misère
D'avoir auparavant dû se passer de chef
Pendant un long moment. À lui, le Sire de vie,
Le Souverain de gloire accorda renom dans le monde :
Béow était célèbre, de l'héritier de Scyld
L'éclat rayonnait loin dans la Scandinavie.

L'anglais: une langue germanique

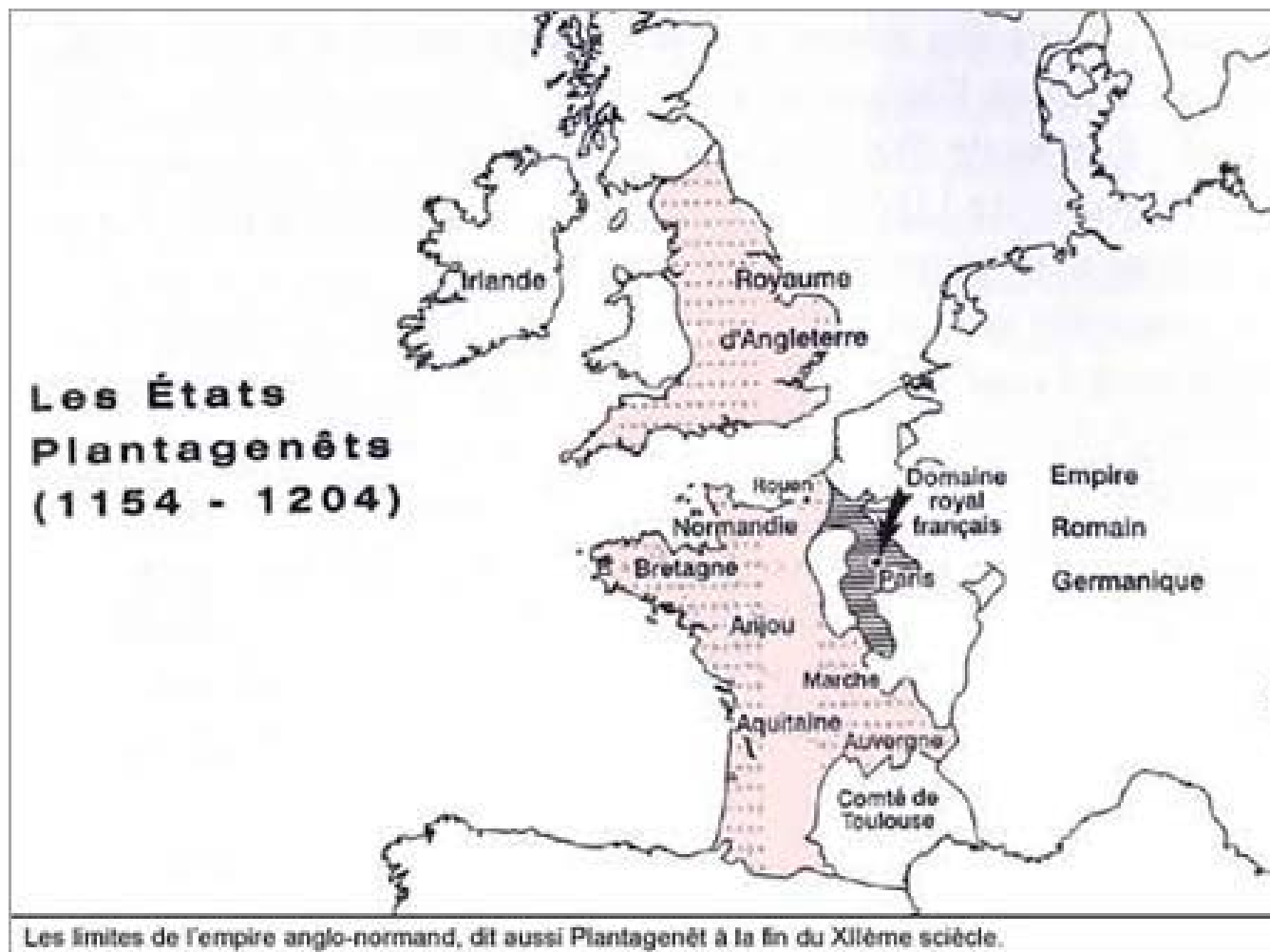
Beowulf



Vers la latinisation du lexique MA XIIème-XVème siècle



Vers la latinisation du lexique: le royaume anglo-normand



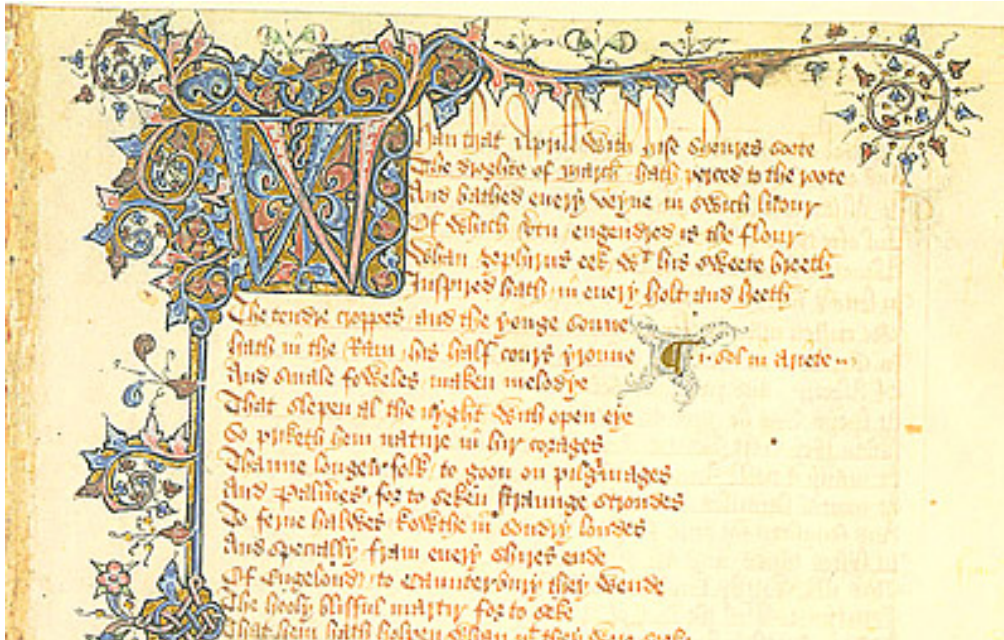
L'anglo-normand et l'organisation de la société

- ▶ *Castle* (sens château), *fortress*, *conflict*, *siege*, *assault*, *armour*
- ▶ *Chivalry*, *courtesy*, *courage*, *virtue*, *apocalypse*, *comfort*, *discipline*, *guile*, *purgatory*, *hypocrite*
- ▶ *Jury*, *justice*, *plea*, *plaintiff*, *lease*, *larceny*, *crime*, *real estate*, *court martial*, *suit*, *impeachment*, *assault and battery*, *rape*
- ▶ *Council*, *county*, *custom*
- ▶ *Sacrament*, *saint*, *nativity*, *grace*, *miracle*, *sermon*, *mercy*
- ▶ *Price*, *receipt*, *revenue*, *budget*
- ▶ *Fruit*, *vegetable*, *nature*, *cattle*, *cider*, *perry*,
- ▶ *Nephew*, *niece*, *cousin*, *aunt*, *uncle*, *in-laws* (calques de structures françaises)

L'anglo-normand, un bilinguisme social

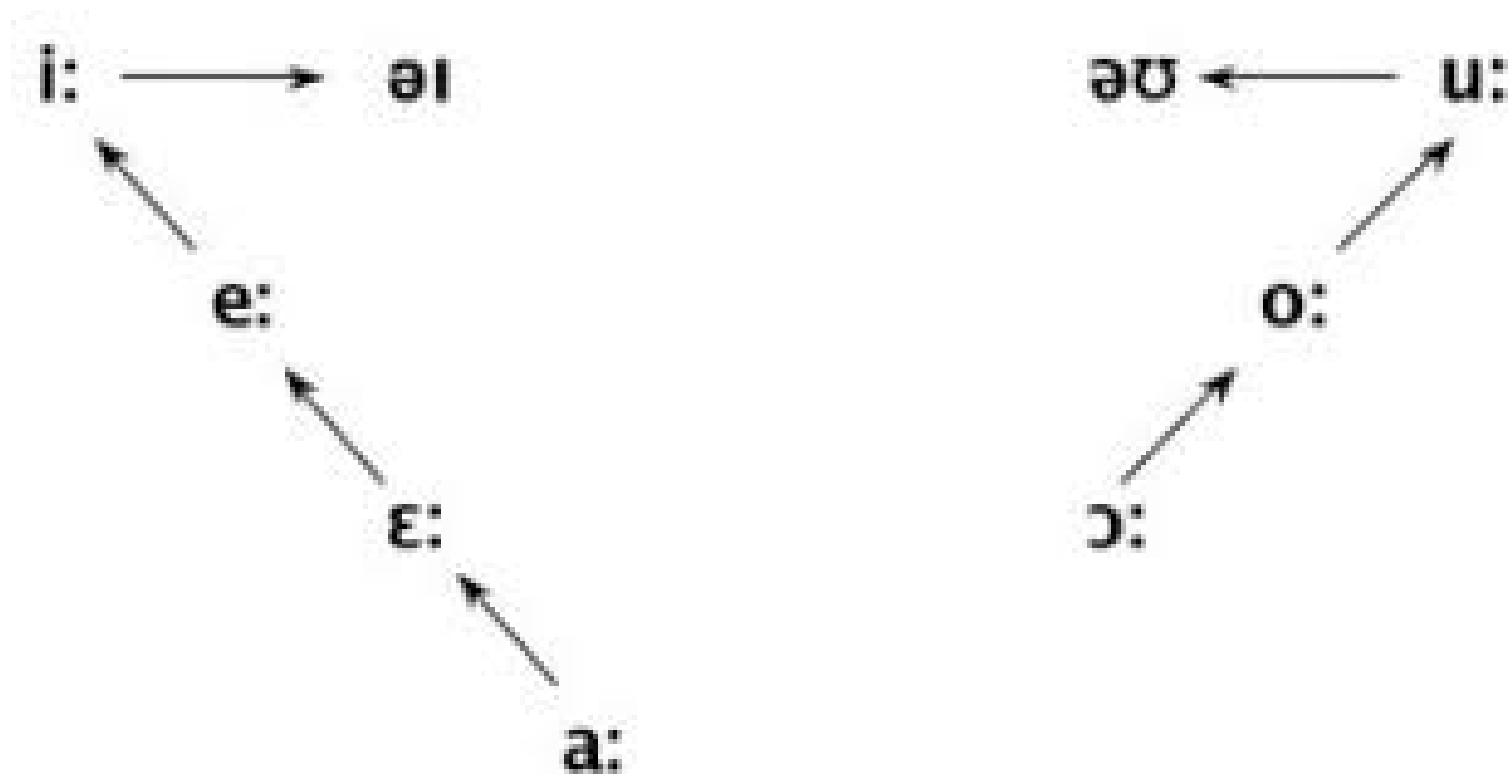
- ▶ *Pig / pork*
- ▶ *Cow / beef*
- ▶ *Sheep / mutton*
- ▶ *Game / venison*
- ▶ *Wood / forest*
- ▶ *House / mansion*
- ▶ *Worthy / honourable*
- ▶ *Bold / courageous*

Chaucer (cc1340-1400): The Canterbury Tales



Whan that *Aprill* with his shoures sote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the rote,
And bathed euery veyne in swich licour,
Of which *vertu engendred* is the *flour*;
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in euery holt and heeth
The *tendre* croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe *course* yronne,
And smale fowles maken *melodye*,
That slepen al the niȝt with open ye
So priketh hem *Nature* in hir corages
Than longen folk to goon on *pilgrimages*,
And *palmeres* for to seken *straunge* strondes,
[...]

Moyen Anglais: le grand changement vocalique



The Great Vowel Shift 14th to 17th c.

Le grand changement vocalique

ME		1300	1400	1500	1600	1700		ModE				
[i:]	<i>rise(n)</i>	→	[ii]	→	[ʌi]	→	[aɪ]	<i>rise</i>				
[u:]	<i>mouth</i>	→	[ou]	→	[ʌu]	→	[aʊ]	<i>mouth</i>				
[e:]	<i>feet</i>			→	[i:]	→	[i:]	<i>feet</i>				
[o:]	<i>goos</i>			→	[u:]	→	[u:]	<i>goose</i>				
[ɛ:]	<i>beeme</i>				→	[e:]	→	[i:]	<i>beam</i>			
[ɔ:]	<i>ston</i>				→	[o:]	→	[ou]	→	[əʊ]	<i>stone</i>	
[a:]	<i>name</i>			→	[æ:]	→	[ɛ:]	→	[e:]	→	[eɪ]	<i>name</i>

The Great Vowel Shift 14th to 17th c.

L'anglais moderne –(1500-1700)

DES EVOLUTIONS INTERNES

- ▶ Grand changement vocalique
- ▶ Recul du vouvoiement (*thou*), vous pluriel (*ye*)
- ▶ Disparitions des conjugaisons

L'anglais moderne – période élisabéthaine (1500-1700)

Shakespeare (1564-1616), sonnet 18, 1609

18.
Shall I compare thee to a Summers day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough windes do shake the darling buds of Maie,
And Sommers lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heauen shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd,
And euery faire from faire some-time declines,
By chance, or natures changing course vntrim'd:
But thy eternall Sommer shall not fade,
Nor loose possession of that faire thou ow'st,
Nor shall death brag thou wandr'st in his shade,
When in eternall lines to time thou grow'st,
So long as men can breath or eyes can see,
So long liues this, and this giues life to thee,

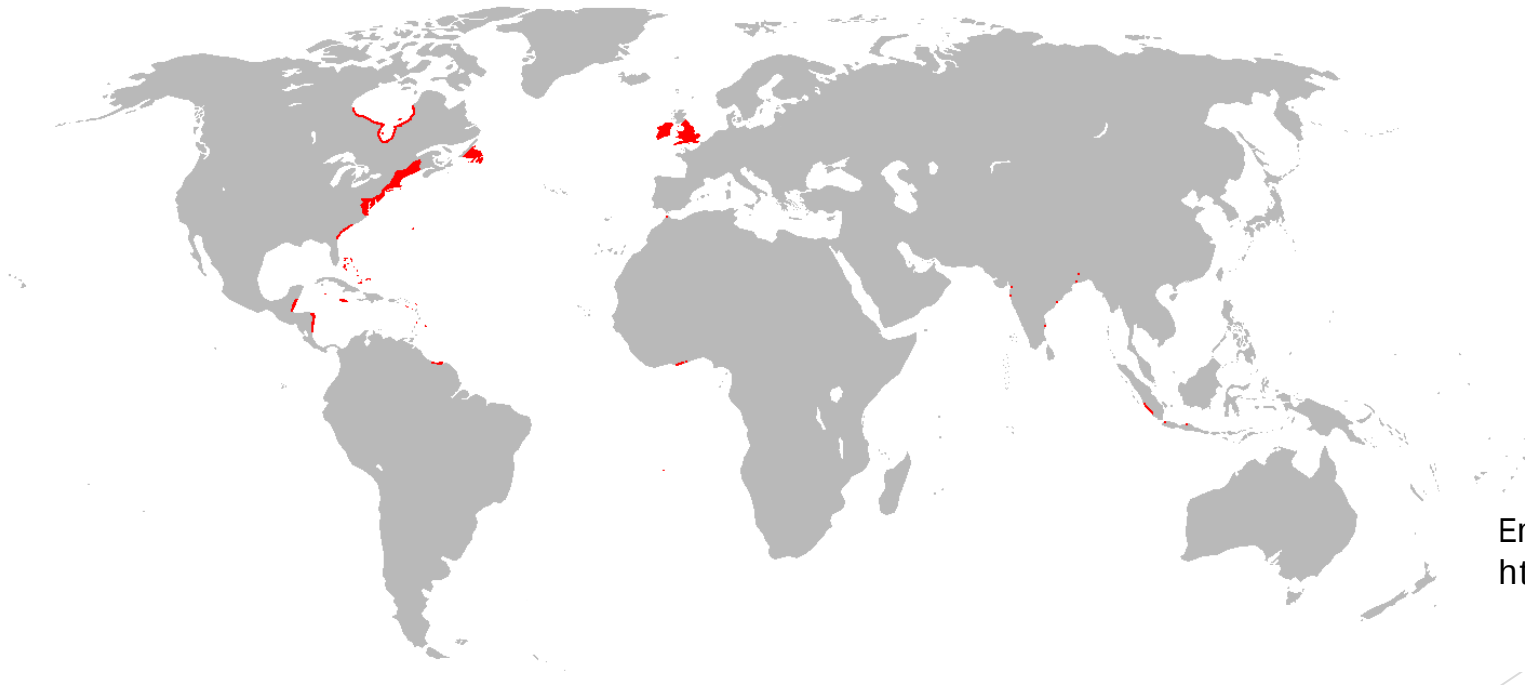
Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed:
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

L'ère élisabéthaine (1558-1603): nationalisme et expansion

- ▶ *Pirate, patriot, coriander* (français)
- ▶ *Archipelago* (italien)
- ▶ *Vanilla, armada, galleon, contraband, hammock, embargo, desperado, bravado, sombrero, mosquito, cavalier, grandee, major-domo, miser, padre, peccadillo, hurricane* (espagnol)
- ▶ *Iguana, mangrove, mahogany, caiman, manatee, yucca, savannah* (Arawak → portugais, espagnol)
- ▶ *Canoe, papaya* (Taino → espagnol))
- ▶ *Chilli, cocoa, guacamole, tomato* (Nahuatl → espagnol)
- ▶ *Buccaneer, cashew, jacaranda, piranha, tapioca, toucan* (Tupi → espagnol)
- ▶ *Condor, quinoa, puma, guano* (Quechua → espagnol)
- ▶ *Autodafé, marabout, madeira, albino* (portugais)

L'ère élisabéthaine: nationalisme et expansion

- ▶ *Caribou, moose, tomahawk* (Abenaki, 1600s)
- ▶ *Raccoon, mocassins, hickory, opossum* (Algonquin, 1620s)



Empire colonial anglais 1700
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_colonial_anglais

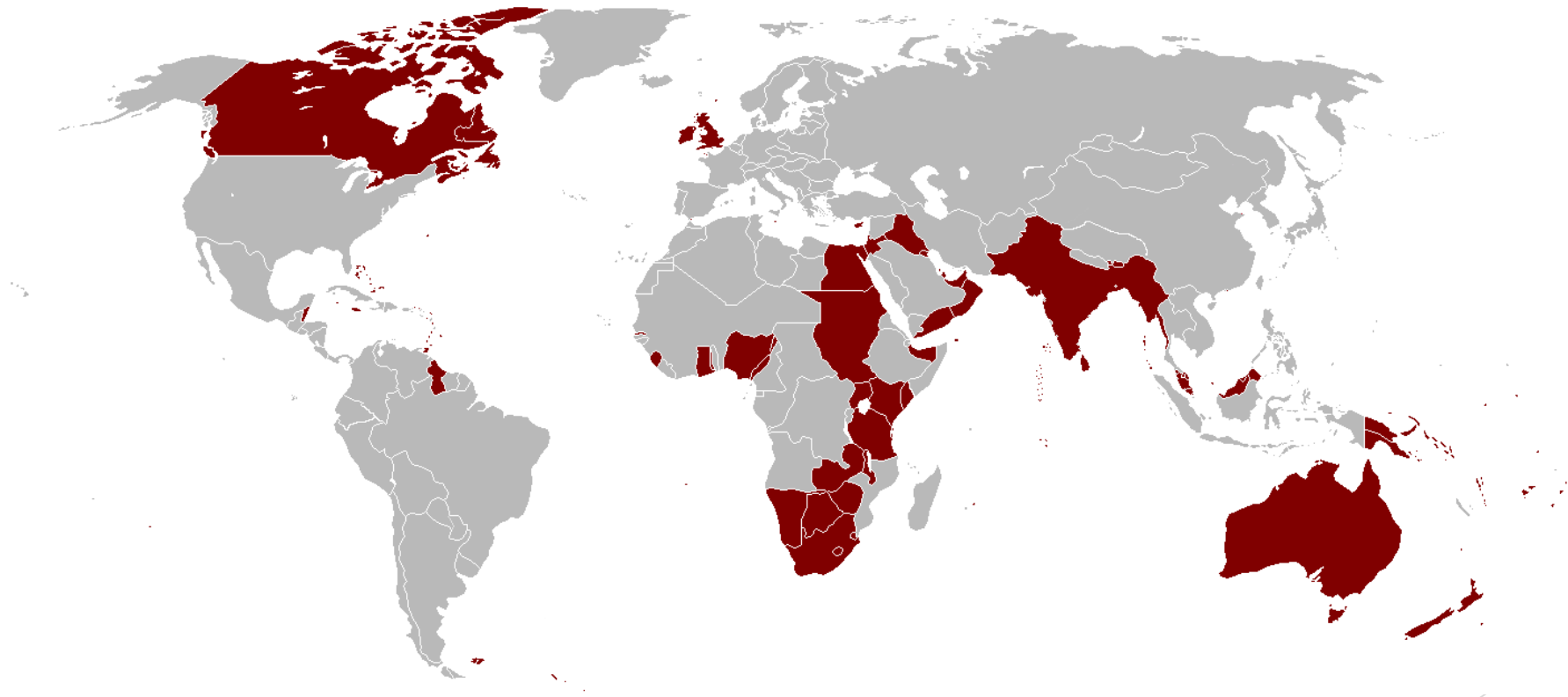
Quelques évolutions internes

- ▶ Glissements de sens (religion): *holiday, anathema, passion, propaganda*
- ▶ Critique de la religion: *dubiousness, skeptical, libertine, reprobate, monkish, discipline, abomination, hocus-pocus (hoc est corpus)*
- ▶ Popularisation (philosophie): (Locke) *self-consciousness, property, conception*; (Hobbes) *spontaneous, compleasance*
- ▶ Recul du vouvoiement (Quakers cc1650) : *thou*
- ▶ Guerre civile (1642-1652) et protectorat de Cromwell (1653-1658) : *Cromwellian, Cromwellian, Cromwellism*

Et de nouveaux emprunts

- ▶ Français: (Descartes) *subbtle matter, moral uncertainty: ennui, bizarre, concert, emotion, naïveté, ingenuous, carte blanche, à propos, fraîcheur, malheur, esprit, douceur, romantic*
- ▶ Italien: *novella, masquerade, violin*
- ▶ Grec et latin: *ad hoc, ad hominem, ad infinitum, ad nauseam, abdomen, alibi, benefactor, cervix, extra-(ordinary, mural, temporal), explode, extort, exclusive, meteorologist, electricity, therapeutic, literary, penis, clitoris, uterus, scrotum, anus*
- ▶ Hollandais: *walrus, snack, dope, sketch, landscape, tulip, golf, decoy, keelhaul, cruise, iceberg, smuggle, flibuster*

L'anglais contemporain, remarques conclusives



L'empire britannique
1921
[https://fr.m.wikipedia.
org/wiki/Fichier:British
_Empire_1921.png](https://fr.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichier:British_Empire_1921.png)

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